

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS IN ARIZONA

Hot Weather and Discomforts Cause Many Veterans to Leave Battlefield.

CAMP IS CROWDED
BEYOND CAPACITY

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 2.—The tide of invasion turned back from Gettysburg today and the armies of the Union and gray began to melt away under the influence of a torrid sun and the discomforts of camp life. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U. S. A., in command of the camp, estimated that more than 6000 veterans have gone and expressed the opinion that 10,000 might depart before midnight.

Food Is Not Plentiful.
Most of them have looked over the battlefield, shaken hands with comrades, got another glimpse of their friends the "rebels" and left for home. The regular army men were not sorry to see the thousands go. The camp was crowded beyond capacity. Tents made for circuses had to be used for sleeping purposes. Scores slept on the ground and, although cooks made strenuous efforts, the tables did not groan with food.

All indications pointed to another unusually hot day. The mercury early in the morning stood at 90 degrees. The regular army men were not sorry to see the thousands go. The camp was crowded beyond capacity. Tents made for circuses had to be used for sleeping purposes. Scores slept on the ground and, although cooks made strenuous efforts, the tables did not groan with food.

"Military Day" Is Observed.
This was "military day" in the big tent, with Col. Andrew Cowan, of Louisville, presiding. Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, of Pennsylvania, the northern orator of the day and sergeant John C. Scarborough, of North Carolina, the "rebel" orator of the day, were the guests of honor. The speaker of the day, Col. Scarborough, of North Carolina, the "rebel" orator of the day, was the guest of honor. The speaker of the day, Col. Scarborough, of North Carolina, the "rebel" orator of the day, was the guest of honor.

G. A. R. Men Cheer Confederates.
Gen. Bennett H. Young, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, in addressing the assembled veterans said:

"I can give you something that no one else can give you. We will now give you the rebel yell."

Nine famous Confederate generals and 100 veterans of the South gave it to loudly that it was heard far back in the camp toward Gettysburg.

When Gen. Young stepped forward to deliver his address he was greeted with wild enthusiasm. The Union veterans led by commander-in-chief Boers giving him three lusty cheers and a tiger.

He too, as his keynote the conviction of each side in the great battle that it fought for a principle which it believed was the truth.

One of his opening statements was that the Northern soldiers deserved more credit for the promulgation and successful realization of the great Union which they charge again as they once did, but they remembered, or thought they remembered, and nobody said they were not right and none in the wide stretch where death kept step with them before.

On the side of the Union side of the camp, the veterans of Merdith's Iron brigade, and of Pettigrew's brigade of North Carolina got together to go over the story of the battle of the first of July. The struggle between the regiments of these two brigades was the most disastrous in number of those killed in the entire three days fighting.

Two Veterans Without Funds.
Although the army doctors are not given to talking about such matters, it is evident that many of the old soldiers would have better left camp if they had not undertaken the trip here. Two veterans have been found in camp apparently without funds, who are totally penniless and are quarantined in hospital tents. Misses Wales, a New York veteran, who was taken to one army station, announced that he is 112 years old. The average age is 70, the doctors believe, and there are hundreds of men who are over 30.

Six Deaths in Camp.
The first death of a veteran in the town of Gettysburg occurred Tuesday. The victim was J. M. Albert, of Washington, D. C., about 70 years old. Death was due to a stroke of paralysis.

The fifth death reported in camp was that of Christopher Yates, aged 70, a veteran from Lafayette, Pa., who died as a result of pneumonia.

The agitation for the closing of the bar rooms in Gettysburg appears to have died away and they remain open for a quieting business.

MUST GET DRUNK AT HOME.
Dallas, Texas, July 2.—An act passed at the recent session of the Texas legislature which became effective Tuesday, makes it unlawful for any person to get drunk at any place except in his own home. An act requiring the saloons to remain closed from 9:30 p. m. until 6 o'clock a. m., also went into force.

Shoe Store Employees to Be Guests of Herald at Crawford

Last night the employees of the El Paso Dairy and the Texas Frozen Dairy company were guests of The El Paso Herald at the Crawford theater. Tonight's guests are the clerks and employees of the Guarantee and Walk-Over shoe stores. A quartet will sing and three good first run films will be shown.

Thursday night the employees of the Holmes and Wright cleaning establishments will be guests of The Herald at the same theater.

Employees of the Longwell Transfer company and the Hotel Automobile and Taxicab company will be The Herald's guests Friday night.

This will fill in the week, as most of the employees are too busy to get off to attend a performance Saturday night. Next week other employees of El Paso's business institutions will be taken to the Crawford.

Employees of the Tuttle Paint Co., the El Paso Sash and Door Co., and the Globe Mills will be the first guests next week, on Monday night. The performance is continuous each evening, from 7:30 to 11, and the tickets supplied by The Herald are good any time during the evening of the date they are issued for. The Herald supplies the tickets to the managers of the different concerns, from whom the employees may secure them.

Money Wanted to Extend
Spreckels Road, It Is Now
Generally Believed.

HERALD NEWS ITEM
CONFIRMS BELIEF

PHOENIX, ARIZ., July 2.—Since The El Paso Herald gave the public the news that the Spreckels railroad, from San Diego to Yuma, is backed by the Spreckels family, a suspicion that the application of the S. P. for permission to issue \$30,000,000 worth of trust notes had something to do with the railroad agreement, has become almost a certainty.

A few days ago the state corporation commission refused the application of the S. P. for permission to issue \$30,000,000 worth of trust notes bearing 5 percent interest and maturing in 1920. The purpose to which that money was to be devoted were explained only in the most hazy way, and it was not explained at all how the notes were to be retired at the end of two years. It was suspected that the company would then apply for permission to issue bonds, and the commission took the view that it is already heavily bonded for its miles.

Now it is believed that the money was to be used in building the Spreckels line and, perhaps, in extending the Buckeye branch, which now ends some 40 miles west of Phoenix, to meet the Spreckels road at Yuma. Between the two termini of the Buckeye branch and Yuma is a broad, rolling country with no heavy grades, such as the S. P. has on its line.

Purpose Not Stated.
The reason the company did not state frankly the purpose of issuing the notes probably was that it did not care to divulge at that time the fact that it was backing the Spreckels people in their enterprise. That intention was of tremendous importance both to the Santa Fe and El Paso & Southwestern.

It is believed that the intention was to apply for permission to retire the notes by issuing bonds on the increased value of the line. The commission's objection. But the corporation commission began to inquire a little too closely into the uses to which the proceeds of the sale of the notes were to be put. S. P. attorneys sought to withdraw the application. Permission to do so was denied and the application itself was denied.

New Application To Be Filed.
Now a new application will be filed in a short time. It is confidently expected that the details of the deal with Spreckels and the manner in which the notes are to be paid will be disclosed in the story of the S. P. Spreckels deal there is little object in keeping the details secret.

HERALD SENDS 1500 CHILDREN TO BATTLE

American Victory at Manila, shown in Photo Play, Is Witnessed by Many Happy Youngsters.

More than 1500 happy, enthusiastic children of The El Paso Herald family saw the battle of Manila depicted in moving pictures at the Unique theater Tuesday afternoon. The children were all dressed in their best and were all very happy.

Before the picture began the regiments of soldiers and companies and squadrons began. Confederates who were in the picture were all dressed in their best and were all very happy.

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David Lamar, of New York,
Tells Probers He Imper-
sonated Congressmen.

SAYS THERE IS FORG-
ERY ON U. P. BOOKS

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—David Lamar, a Wall street operator testified today before the senate lobby committee that he was the man mentioned in the testimony of Robert S. Lovett as having called Wall street financiers on the telephone and having impersonated congressmen.

Details Deal With Keene.
In 1897, Lamar said, Russell Sage authorized him to compel the Union Pacific to pay the government \$55,999,000 in bonds owing it. Lamar, with senator Foraker, came to Washington and conferred with president McKinley.

"We were charged with seeing a pair of conscienceless blackmailers," said Lamar, "but that had no effect on us." When Sage returned to New York, Lamar said, he called on E. H. Harriman, who was then president of the Union Pacific.

"As a result of the panic of 1907," said Lamar, "Harriman, Kahn, Loeb & Co. the National City Bank and Morgan & Co. became bound together as with an iron band."

Seeks to Aid Lauterbach.
"For the purpose of rendering my friend Lauterbach a service," he said, "and to restore him to his former friendly relations with Kahn, Loeb & Co., Jacob Schiff and the Union Pacific officials, I did have conversations over the telephone with the Union Pacific officials and others and in those conversations I did use the names of the other members of the group."

On another occasion he talked over the telephone to Lauterbach, using representative Palmer's name. In both conversations he spoke about Lauterbach's services.

Senator Nelson insisted that Lamar testify explicitly as to whether he had used representative Palmer's name in those conversations that Lauterbach had influence in Washington with officials, senators and congressmen.

"I am inclined to believe that my conversation with Mr. Layard I went into that direction on the affirmative side," returned Lamar.

Used Name of Palmer.
"Why did you change to Palmer's name?" asked Nelson.

"Well, Mr. Palmer was very much in the public eye then and I thought it would have great influence at Washington with the incoming Democratic administration," Lamar said.

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JUNE WAS NOT AS HOT AS THE AVERAGE

Temperature Lower Than Last Year of the Year Before—Rainfall Is Above the Average.

Tuesday, July 1. It was 97 degrees in El Paso, the hottest day of the summer, but there were no prostrations and business went on as usual. In Boston it was 94 degrees and there were 50 prostrations and one death. In Chicago the temperature reached 95 as its maximum score and there were three deaths and 20 prostrations. Columbus, O., scored 97 degrees, the same as El Paso, but there were two deaths and four prostrations there. South Bend, Ind., was 100 degrees and the extreme heat resulted in four deaths and one person being overcome.

The two hottest days of the year up to the first of July were June 26 and June 27, when the temperature reached 96 degrees. It was 94 degrees on the 25th and 29th and 93 degrees on the 1st, 24th and 25th.

There was an average daily deficiency of 2.5 degrees during the month of June, however, the average temperature for the entire month of June being 77 degrees, while last year it was 78 degrees, and the year before it was 80 degrees. Back to the normal.

There is an average daily deficiency in temperature for the year of 2.5 degrees, the same as the average daily deficiency for June, so the year has not been hot.

In rainfall, June had more than the average. The total precipitation for the month was 4.91 of an inch, or 2.36 in excess of the normal. The normal rainfall for June is 0.55 of an inch. There is an accumulated excess of 2.36 of an inch.

The heaviest rainfall in June was 6.25 of an inch, on June 1, 1907. After that it was 0.26 of an inch, on the 21st. Rain fell on nine days during the month. It was cloudy 11 days and clear 19 days.

**EL PASO SALOONS
OBSERVE NEW LAW**

Close Promptly at 9:30 p. m. and Tuesday Night Was Quietest El Paso Has Yet Seen.

The quietest night since El Paso's downtown district in a long time was Tuesday night. By 9:30 o'clock the last stragglers had been ejected and every saloon in El Paso closed its doors in compliance with the new closing act which went into effect Tuesday.

At 10 o'clock the number of men in the streets was small. The streets were almost automatically closed their doors. The hangers were put out of the streets and the streets were quiet.

There was an absence of police on San Antonio street, but this made no difference. The police were not needed. The streets were quiet and the streets were quiet.

Little Mexican boys forded the small rivulet that is running in the bed of the Rio Grande, approached the breastworks and were driven away. Some of these boys carried smaller brothers across the stream, after getting safely to the Mexican side, were forced to jump.

The trench so far, extends toward the hills, and it is the intention of the officers, it is understood, to extend it all the way to the barracks.

**Pistol and Powder
Puff Pockets Now
for Women's Skirts**

New York, July 2.—Two rockets on the hips, one for a revolver and the other for a powder puff, are to be the newest things in women's skirts, according to a decree of the National Women's Tailors and Dressmakers' association.

There is no talk by the national tailors of putting the women's trousers, but they can have one of the trouser effects on their gown, and this is seen in the cut skirt. The skirt is at the bottom of the skirt, turned up from the lower edge as a man turns his trousers. This skirt is a broad, broad-based spongy of American make. It is an attractive skirt in a three-piece suit.

**INSURANCE RATES
TO BE UNCHANGED**

Austin, Tex., July 2.—The new state insurance commission created by the new law met today with two members. The first day of the commission was devoted to the adoption of a resolution directing that the general basis schedule all rates now in effect not be changed until the new commission decides to do so. This is done to avoid confusion. The new commission also announced that it would not increase rates now in effect and will be enforced.

**ALAMOGORDO HAS
\$16,000 FIRE LOSS**

Alamogordo, N. M., July 2.—This city suffered one of the most destructive fires in its history at an early hour in the morning. The burning and contents of the Alamogordo Future company at the corner of New York avenue and Ninth street.

The fire was discovered at about 2 o'clock, and at that time all the interior contents of the building were flames. In an hour about \$16,000 in property was destroyed.

Yesterday and today have been the hottest of the season, and have been exceptional for this time of the year.

**THREE ARKANSAS MEN
SEEK GOVERNORSHIP**

Little Rock, Ark., July 2.—A triangular contest for the governorship of Arkansas was inaugurated here when the Republicans nominated Harry M. Lytle, a prominent attorney, and the Democrats nominated George W. Murphy, a Little Rock attorney, and the nominees of the Progressive party.

The Democratic state central committee has yet to decide between former congressman Stephen Bradley and George W. Hayes, both of whom claim the Democratic nomination as the result of the state primary held last week.

**DAILY RIDDLES
QUESTIONS.**

1. What word can you make from the letters in the following words.
"Mend it in a tree?"

2. What more does a man who is proud of his brains need?

3. What is one of the most difficult things to do in the world?

4. Which is one of the longest words in the English language?

5. Why is it vulgar to sing and play by yourself?

Answers will be found under their appropriate numbers scattered through the Classified Advertising pages.

HITCHCOCK BOLD FROM CAUCASUS.
Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, defeated in his effort to attach to the tariff bill an amendment for a graduated tax on tobacco production, withdrew today from the Democratic senate caucus. The caucus voted down his

(Continued on Page 4.)

REBELS CAPTURE GUADALUPE FIRST EFFORT TO ATTACK JUAZ

400 FEDERALS DIGGING TRENCHES TO FIGHT REBELS

Juarez Throwing Up Fortifications For Its Defenders in Preparation For the Attack by Villa—Soldiers Do the Work Slowly—United States Officers Watch the Work With Interest.

WORKING AS IF THE LONGER IT required, the more they will receive. Mexican soldiers from the Juarez garrison are digging a trench extending from the river bank southward toward the cuartel.

The trench is apparently about three or three and a half feet deep and with the dirt thrown on top from the hole, they will have rifle pits about five or five and a half feet deep, affording abundant protection if the enemy approaches from the west along the river bank.

Beginning at a point opposite Ninth street on the American side, the trench extends southward through a clump of trees and then on toward the town. The only ditch they have dug and they are working leisurely. A force of about 25 or 30 men works for a time, then rests until relieved by another squad.

Work Starts Early.
Early Wednesday morning, shortly after sunrise, a large force was on hand industriously applying themselves to the task in hand, but as the sun mounted higher and the heat became greater, the blueshirts rested more times and often laid down upon the green sward by the canal in the shade of the trees.

Here and there an officer rode about, giving orders to the men, all of whom were of the old federal stamp with light blue uniforms, easy targets for the practiced marksman. Some were in white shirts and wore no coats, which made them even easier marks if in any way they were not being engaged in these operations.

Boys Are Run Away.
Little Mexican boys forded the small rivulet that is running in the bed of the Rio Grande, approached the breastworks and were driven away. Some of these boys carried smaller brothers across the stream, after getting safely to the Mexican side, were forced to jump.

The trench so far, extends toward the hills, and it is the intention of the officers, it is understood, to extend it all the way to the barracks.

Fortifying the Town.
Federal infantry worked all day Tuesday throwing up trenches along the Mexican side of the river bank between the south end of the Santa Fe street bridge and the old flour mill on the arroyo bank. The infantry worked late into the night and stopped only for beans in the middle of the day. The trenches are being dug to a depth of three feet and are to be protected from the front by railroad ties and sacks of sand. The trenches will be manned by the federal troops from the garrison and also by machine guns which will be mounted on the higher ground.

The exact location of the trenches will be known by the position of the artillery which has been placed in the center of the town. The mountain batteries have been concealed behind folds in the hills and are trained on the approach from the canyon to the west.

Plan to Take Juarez.
The arrival of Ortega in the river town is a part of the campaign against the federal forces. Ortega left Ojinaga on July 1, and the eastern Chihuahua rebels under Ortega. Ortega left Ojinaga on July 1, and the eastern Chihuahua rebels under Ortega. Ortega left Ojinaga on July 1, and the eastern Chihuahua rebels under Ortega.

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